THE COLUMBIAN,

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per Year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance—$1 94 if not paid in advance and $2.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, } Editors and Proprietors.
O. E. ELWELL, }

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1878.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XII, NO. 22
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 80

RATES OF ADVERTISING

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6M.	1Y.
One Inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two Inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	9.00	12. 0
Three Inches	4.00	5.50	7.00	12.00	18.00
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Quarter column	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	35.00
Half column	10.00	15.00	25.00	35.00	50 00
One column	20.00	25.00	35.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line; regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

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Associate Judges—I. K. Frickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Frickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Eli Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—R. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—D. Lowenberg.
Clerk—W. Wirt.
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President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, R. H. Gro z, Cashier.
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Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robbins, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunda School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. O. D. S. Marchay.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

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Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. M. L. Smyser.
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Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
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General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

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Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gurley.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but every body welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
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All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

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MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

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C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

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Increase of Pensions obtained, Collections made.
Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets

N. U. FUNK,
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PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Teeth extracted without pain.
aug 24, '77-1y.

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Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Knorr's Building.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

H. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. E. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —30

HERVEY E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in A. J. EVAN'S NEW BUILDING,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct. 14, '77-1f

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. H. ABBOTT. W. H. RHAWN.
ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained. dec 21, '77-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH.
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
over MAIZE'S STORE, Bloomsburg, Pa.
april 19, 1878.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The assets of these old corporations are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of Fire only.
Moderate lines on the best risks are alone accepted.
LOSSES PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Penn'a.
The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov.16, '77-1y

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Lancashire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,166,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$80,841,000

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March 26,'77—y

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WM. L. EYERLY,
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Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

AUG. L. KAUB. JNO. E. FRYMIER. CHAS. B. EDWARDS.
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Importers and dealers in
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
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Constantly on hand Original and Assorted Packages
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FIRST CLASS SCHOOL,
WHERE BOARD AND TUITION ARE LOW, give us a trial.
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For information or catalogue apply to
THE PRINCIPAL,
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aug 3, '77-4m

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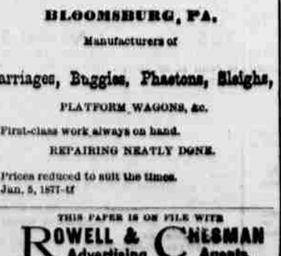

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Manufacturers of
Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,
PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.
Jan. 5, 1877-tf

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN
Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

VEGETINE.

An Excellent Medicine.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 12, 1876.

This is to certify that I have used Vegetine, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for rheumatism and General Prostration of the nervous system, with good success. I recommend Vegetine as an excellent medicine for such complaints.

Yours very truly,
C. W. VANDEGRIFT.

Mr. Vandegrift, of the firm of Vandegrift & Huffman, is a well-known business man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

Our Minister's Wife.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 16, 1877.

Mr. H. R. Stevens.
Dear Sir,—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with Inflammatory Rheumatism. One minister's wife advised me to take Vegetine. After taking one bottle I was entirely relieved. Thinking, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefitted greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion.
Respectfully, MRS. A. BALLARD,
1011 West Jefferson street.

Safe and Sure.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, also troubled by overwork and irregular habits. The wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement, as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health, in restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use; and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly,
W. H. CRAIG,
120 Montgomery street, Allegheny, Penn.

VEGETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads it, of the wonderful curative qualities of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood.

HYDE PARK, MASS., Feb. 15, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Stevens
Dear Sir,—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form. It settled in my left lung, and the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtues of Vegetine. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, &c., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt severe from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefitting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it rather more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body. I took Vegetine faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will in my judgment cure them.

With great obligations I am
Yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

VEGETINE

Is Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston,
Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

The Great New Medicine!

A Health-Giving Power!
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
INVIGORATES THE LIVER,
PROMOTES DIGESTION, and
STRENGTHENS THE NERVES,
Thus effectually curing disease of whatever name or nature. It is worthy of a trial. RELIEF guaranteed.

VIGORENE

Is AGREEABLE to the taste, GRATEFUL to the stomach, and acts efficiently as a CATHARTIC, ALTERATIVE and DIURETIC. Its action is not attended with any unpleasant feeling, neither is languor nor debility experienced, but on the contrary, refreshment and invigoration.

Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition, the appetite being increased at once.

To those afflicted with an enfeebled condition of the liver, as Biliousness, characterized by a dusky complexion, a coated tongue, a pasty, bad taste in the mouth, a capricious appetite and sluggish action of the bowels, with a sense of fullness in the head and of mental dullness, VIGORENE proves most valuable.

Its effect upon the kidneys is no less happy, a turbid, irritating urine is quickly cleared up by it.

Inflammatory and Chronic RHEUMATISM will soon disappear by a persistent use of VIGORENE.

For the cure of Skin Diseases and Eruptions of all kinds, VIGORENE is most certain.

VIGORENE is composed of the active properties of HERBS, ROOTS, GUMS and BARKS, that Nature alone furnishes, great care being taken by us that they are gathered at the right season of the year, and that they possess their native virtues.

That VIGORENE has the power to PURIFY THE BLOOD, INVIGORATE the LIVER, and STIMULATE the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, is indisputably proven by those who have given it a trial and have been permanently cured.

We do not ask you to try a dozen bottles to experience relief, for we GUARANTEE you will feel better from the first few doses.

VIGORENE is astonishing the world with its cures, and is throwing all other TONICS, ALTERATIVES and INVIGORANTS, into the shade. Put up in large bottles, double strength. Requires small doses, and is pleasant to take.

Price, $1.00 per Bottle.
WALKER & BADGER MFG. CO., Prop's.
83 John St., New York, and Jersey City, N. J.

"THE OBJECT OF EATING," a new book every one should read, sent free upon receipt of a one cent stamp.

For Sale at N. J. Herdershott's DRUG STORE.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Jan.18, '78,-1y.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless. Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 70 North st., Phila. jan. 4, '78-1y nr

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875-

Select Story.

JACK'S CHRISTMAS.

BY EMMA K. PARRISH.

Jack had just heard of Christmas for the first time! Ten years old and never knew about Christmas before! Jack's mother was a weary, overworked woman, and had no heart to tell the children about merry times and beautiful things in which they could have to share.

His parents were very poor. When I tell you that they lived in a log house you might think so, although some people live very comfortably in log houses. But when I say that the snow drifted through the cracks in the roof until the chamber floor was fit to go sleighing on, and that it was so cold down stairs that the gravy froze on the children's plates while they were eating breakfast, and that the little girl had no shoes but cloth ones, which their mother sewed to their stockings, you will see that they were poor indeed. Mrs. Boyd, Jack's mother, generally went about her work with a shawl tied around her, and a comforter over her ears, on account of the earache; and on the coldest days she kept Jack's little sisters wrapped up from head to foot and perched on chairs near the stove, so they wouldn't freeze. No; she didn't feel much like telling them about Christmas, when she didn't know but they would freeze to death, or, may be starve, before that time. But Jack found out. He was going to school that winter, and one learns so much at school! He came home one night brimful of the news that Christmas would be there in three weeks, and that Santa Claus would come down the chimneys and say, "I wish you Merry Christmas!" and then put lots of nice things in all the stockings.

Mrs. Boyd heard him talking, and was glad the children were enjoying themselves, but hoped from her heart that they wouldn't expect anything only to be bitterly disappointed.

For a week Jack wondered and mused within himself how he could get something for Christmas presents for his little sisters. He couldn't make anything at home without their seeing it, nor at school without the teacher's seeing it, or else the big boys plaguing him about it. Besides, he would rather buy something pretty, such as they had never seen before—china dolls in pink dresses, or something of that kind. One morning, however, Jack discovered some quail tracks in the snow near the straw stack, and he no longer wondered about ways and means, but in a moment was awake to the importance of this discovery. That very evening he made a wooden trap, and the next morning early set it near the stack, and laid an inviting train of wheat quite up to it, and scattered a little inside. He told his sisters, Mary and Jany, about the trap, but not about what he meant to do with the quails when he caught them. That afternoon Jack went to his trap and to his unbounded joy found an imprisoned quail, frozen quite stiff. He quickly set the trap again, and ran to the house with his bird. All that evening he worked at quail traps and made three more.

It was so much warmer that their mother let the children stay up a little later than usual; and Mary ventured to bring out her playthings and Janey's.

"Does Santa Claus bring dolls?" asked Mary, suddenly, of Jack.

"Oh, yes; dolls with pretty dresses on; and little bunnits and pink shoes; and little cubboards to keep their clothes in, and chairs and everything," said Jack, enthusiastically.

"Oh, my!" sighed Mary, as she looked dolefully at their poor little heap of toys.

Reader, their dolls were cobs, with square pieces of calico tied around them for dresses; and after hearing what Jack said, it wasn't so much fun playing, and the little girls soon went to bed. After they were asleep, Mrs. Boyd said, reproachfully:

"Jack, I wish you wouldn't say anything more about Christmas to the children."

"Why, is it bad?" asked Jack, so astonished that he stopped whittling.

"No, of course not; but you're getting their heads full of notions about fine things they never can have."

Jack's eyes twinkled.

"Oh, but you don't understand, mother," said he; "may be Santa Claus will come this year."

His mother shook her head.

"You know I caught one quail to-day?" whispered Jack.

"Well, I'm going to save 'em all the week, and Saturday take 'em to the meat man in the village. I guess he'll buy 'em. I heard that quails were fetching two cents apiece and I'm going to get enough money to buy the girls something nice, and you must make 'em hang up their stockings, mother, and then we'll put the things in after they get asleep."

His mother smiled cheerfully. "Well," said she, "do the best you can."

Their father was away that evening. He was generally away evenings, because most of the neighbors had cosier firesides than his, besides apples, and sometimes cider; and so he passed many a pleasant hour in gossip and farm talk, while his own little family shivered gloomily at home.

By Saturday morning Jack had ten quails. The four traps had not been as fruitful as they ought to have been, perhaps, but this was doing very well, and he trudged joyfully to town, with his game hanging on a stick over his shoulder. The meat man did indeed give two cents apiece for quails, and he invited Jack to bring as many more as he could get.

The next Saturday was only two days before Christmas, and how beautiful were all the stores on the village street! Even the groceries had Christmas toys and Christmas trees. A good many boys and girls stood around the store windows pointing out the things they most admired, and wondering what Santa Claus would bring them. Jack had fifteen quails, which brought him thirty cents; so he was now the owner of half a dollar, which was more money than he had ever possessed in all his life before. But when two dolls were bought, and they weren't very fine dolls either, there were only twenty cents left. Jack did mean to buy something for his mother, too, but he had to give that up, and after looking over the bright colored toy books in the show-case, he selected two little primers, one with a pink cover and one with a blue one, and with a big ache in his throat, parted with his last ten cents for candy. How very, very little he was buying after all, and not one thing for his dear mother who sat up till two o'clock the night before, mending his ragged clothes for him.

Jack's heart was very heavy as he walked out of the gay store with such a little package, but it sank still lower when his father's tall form loomed up suddenly before him right in front of the door.

"What are you doing here?" he asked, sternly.

"Been buying a few things," said Jack.

"Let me see 'em," said his father.

Jack trembling opened his package.

"Where'd you get the money?"

"With quails," said Jack, meekly.

His father fumbled over the things with his big mittened hand, and said, quite gently, "For the girls, I s'pose."

"Yes, sir," answered Jack, beginning to feel relieved.

"Well, run along home."

Jack was only too happy to do so. There wasn't much sympathy between him and his father and any of the family—that is, there didn't seem to be; but I guess the stream was frozen over, and only needed a few gleams of sunshine to make it bubble on laughing and gurgling as in the best of hearts.

Jack related his adventures to his mother in whispers, and hid the Christmas articles in the wash-boiler until such time as they should be wanted for certain small stockings. He told his mother how sorry he was not to have a present for her, and that little speech went a long way toward making her happy. That night she sat up—I wouldn't dare tell you how late—making cookies—something that hadn't been in the house before that winter. She cut them out in all manner of shapes that feminine ingenuity and a case-knife could compass, not forgetting a bird for Janey, with a remarkably plump bill, and a little girl for Mary, with the toes turned out. She also made some balls of brown sugar (the Boyds never thought of such a luxury as white sugar), to make believe candy, for she didn't know Jack had bought any candy.

Now I am going to tell what Mr. Boyd did after he met Jack by the toy store. He had gone to the village to have a good time. That didn't mean, as it does with some men to get tipsy; but it meant he was going to Munger's grocery, where he could meet people, and talk and joke, and keep warm.

Mr. Boyd had been chopping wood for a farmer, and had received his pay; but instead of going dutifully home and consulting his wife about what he should buy, he was going to look around and see what Munger had. He was touched at the sight of Jack's poor little package of gifts; but I doubt if it would have made much impression on his mind if somebody hadn't walked into Munger's and asked, in a brisk, loud voice, "Got any Brazil nuts, Munger?"

The man with the brisk voice bought I don't know how many quarts of Brazil nuts, and walnuts, and filberts, and almonds with all the loungers looking on, very much interested in the spectacle. Then he bought raisins, and candy and oranges, Mr. Munger growing more smiling every minute.

"Going to keep Christmas, I guess," said he, rubbing his hands together.

"That I am; 'Christmas comes but once a year,' and there are little folks up at our house who've been looking for it with all their eyes for a fortnight."

Then he bought a bushel of apples, and filling a peck measure with them, passed them around among the men who sat and stood before the stove.

"Take 'em home to your little folks if you don't wan't 'em," he said, when any one hesitated.

There were three or four apiece, and Mr. Boyd put all in his pocket with a slight feeling of Christmas warmth beginning to thaw his heart.

After this cheery purchaser had gone, some one asked: "Who is that chap?"

"He's the new superintendent of the Orphan Asylum," answered Mr. Munger rubbing his hands again, "and a mighty nice man he is, too. Pays for all them things out of his own pocket. Very fond of children. Always likes to see 'em happy.

There were two or three men around that stove who hung their heads, and Mr. Boyd was one of them. He hung his the lowest, perhaps because he had the longest neck. I don't know what the other men did—something good and pleasant, I hope—but Mr. Boyd thought and thought. First he thought how the 'orphans' were going to have a brighter and merrier Christmas than his own children, who had both father and mother. Then he thought about sweet, patient little Janey, and quiet Mary and generous Jack, who had taken so much pains to give pleasure to his sisters, and a great rush of shame filled his heart. Now, when Mr. Boyd was once thoroughly aroused, he was alive through the whole of his long frame. He thumped his knee with his fist, then arose and walked to the counter, where he dealt out rapid orders to the astonished grocer for nuts, candies and oranges; not in such large quantities, to be sure, as the 'orphans,' friend had done, but generous enough for three children. And he bought a calico dress for his wife, a pair of shoes for each of the little girls and a cap for Jack. The store contained everything from grindstones to slate pencils, and from whale oil to peppermint drops. These purchases together with some needful groceries, took all Mr. Boyd's money, except a few pennies, but a Christmas, don't-care feeling pervaded his whole being, and he borrowed a bag into which he stowed his goods and set out for home.

It was a pretty heavy bagful, but its heaviness only made Mr. Boyd's heart the lighter. When he reached home, he stood the bag up in one corner, as if it held turnips, and said, 'Don't meddle with that children.' Then he went out and spent the rest of the day in chopping wood, which was very cheering to his wife. So many Sundays had dawned with just wood enough to cook breakfast, that Mrs. Boyd began to dread that day particularly, for her husband was almost sure to go right away after breakfast, and spend the whole day at the neighbors' houses, while his own family shivered around a half-empty stove.

Mr. Boyd said never a word about the bag, and the unsuspecting household thought it contained corn or some other uninteresting vegetable, and paid little attention to it. It also stood there all the next day, and the children grew quite used to the sight of it.

Sunday went by quietly, and, to the surprise of all, Mr. Boyd stayed at home, making it his especial business to hold Janey on his lap and keep the stove well filled with wood. Janey wasn't feeling well that day, and his unusual attention to her made the family feel very kindly disposed toward their father, whom of late they had come to regard almost as an alien.

Jack, whose shoes were not yet worn out, went to Sunday school, and after his return the day was soon gone. Then he began to fidget, and was very desirous that his mother should put the little girls to bed; while strange to say his father was desirous that the whole family should go to bed, except himself. In course of time the little girls were asleep in their trundle bed, with their little red stockings hanging behind the door. Mr. Boyd sat with his back to the door, so Jack slipped in his presents without his father seeing him, and went to his cold bed upstairs.

"Ain't you going to hang up your stocking mother?" asked Mr. Boyd after Jack had gone.

Mrs Boyd looked startled.

"Why, no," she answered, hesitatingly, not knowing whether the question was asked in irony or in earnest.

"You better," said Mr. Boyd, going to the bag in the corner, and beginning to untie the strings.

He laid out package after package on the floor. His wife knelt down by them in a maze of astonishment. Then, with a great deal of enjoyment, Mr. Boyd untied them one by one, showing candies, nuts, oranges, shoes, and all the rest, except the calico dress which he kept out of sight.

Aladdin felt very fine when he found the cave full of precious stones, but I don't believe he was much happier than Mrs. Boyd Her eyes were so full of tears that there seemed to be eight pairs of shoes, ten bags and half a dozen Mr. Boyds; but she managed to lay hands on the real one, and him she embraced fervently. Then she brought out the cookies and sugar balls she had made, and said to her husband, in a very shamefaced way:

"See my poor presents! I didn't know the poor children would have anything nice and I made these. I guess I won't put 'em in their stockings though, now."

But Mr. Boyd insisted on their going in with the other things, and I think they were prized by the children a little more dearly if such a thing could be possible, than those which they called their 'boughten' presents.

Now, I can't begin to describe the joyful time they had the next morning, and particularly, the utter astonishment of Jack who didn't expect a thing, and hadn't even hung up a stocking. When that devoted boy recognized one of his own gray socks crammed full of knobs and bunches, with a beautiful plush cap on top, he was almost out of his wits. Likewise, Mrs. Boyd's surprise was great at the discovery of her new dress. The little girls were too happy that day to do much else but count and arrange and rearrange their delightful Christmas presents.

Mr. Boyd killed a chicken, and Jack contributed four quails, which he had caught since market day, and the festival of Christmas was kept with much hilarity by the Boyd family.

The neighbors one by one, were surprised that Mr. Boyd hadn't dropped in, as he usually did on Sundays and holidays. But Mr. Boyd was engaged elsewhere. And this was only the beginning of good days for that family, for, somehow, the Christmas feeling seemed to last through all the year with Mr. Boyd, and through many other years; and the little ball set rolling by Jack with his quail traps grew to be a mighty globe of happiness for the whole family.

HISTORY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

MILITARY RECORD.

Nine Months Service

171st *Regiment.*

Drafted Militia.

Wesley Wirt, Commissary Sergeant, mustered into service October 28, 1862, mustered out with regiment August 8, 1864

Henry S Arthur, company A, 1st Sergeant November 2, 1852, mustered out with company August 8, 1863.

Thomas J Barton, Company A, Sergeant, November 1, 1862, mustered out with company August 8, 1863.

Leonard R Bomboy, company A, musician, November 2, 1862, mustered out with company August 8, 1863.

Henry S Bodine, company A, private, November 2, 1862, mustered out with company August 8, 1863.

C A Eilenberger, company A, private, November 2, 1862, mustered out with company August 8, 1863.

Uriah Golder, company A

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, June 7, 1878.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
HENRY P. ROSS,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG,
OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

THE FIRST GUN.

The Oregon election took place on Monday last, and as we go to press we learn that the Democrats elected the Congressman and the Legislature, thus making another gain of a Senator.

THE GAS CONTRACT.

By reference to the proceedings of the Town Council it will be seen that it is proposed to attempt to rescind the contract for lighting the streets with gas unless the Gas Company will make such a change in the contract as the majority of the Council demand. The ground on which this is proposed to be done is that certain members of the Council who voted for the contract were stockholders in the Gas Company.

Section 66 of the Act of 1860 reads as follows:

It shall not be lawful for any councilman, burgess, trustee, manager or director of any corporation, municipality or public institution, to be, at the same time, a treasurer, secretary or other officer, subordinate to the president and directors, who shall receive a salary therefrom, or be the surety of such officer, nor shall any member of any corporation or public institution, or any officer or agent thereof, be in anywise interested in any contract for the sale or furnishing of any supplies, or materials to be furnished to, or for the use of any corporation, municipality or public institution of which he shall be an agent, nor directly or indirectly interested therein, nor receive any reward or gratuity from any person interested in such contract or sale; etc.

To answer the suggestion of the illegality of the contract it seems necessary only to quote from the Act of April 3rd, 1851, defining the powers of boroughs, which is a part of our town law, as follows: "To establish a nightly watch, to *light the streets*, to provide a supply of water for the use of the inhabitants," &c. If the contract is illegal it ought to be rescinded, but as the law stands we can see no results to arise from the attempt except useless litigation and a bill of costs which the Town will have to pay.

THE LEADING HUMORIST OF THE AGE.

The sagacious *Times* early discovered that the new editor of the *Press* had become the leading humorist of our country, out-rivaling Eli Perkins, Mark Twain or Petroleum V. Nasby. One of the latest and best hits is the following:

"The Democrats are determined to carry the next House of Representatives at all hazards. Having redistricted Ohio so as to provide a gain of seven members, they are now thinking of redistricting Mississippi, in order to give themselves every district in the State. Their purpose is to crush out the Republican vote wherever they can. What would they say if the Republicans were to follow their example in the States where they have the power in their hands? The desperate eagerness of the Democrats to get a majority in the next House is explained by its necessity for the consummation of the revolutionary plot they have in prospect."

The recent exposition of the plans conceived by Hayes, Sherman, Mathews and other "visiting statesmen," to steal the Presidency by perjury, fraud, and forgery, which plans were executed by unwilling but bribed tools in the sovereign States of South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana, should forever shut the mouth of an honest Republican, and if investigation of high crimes and their proper punishment is to be defeated by the cry of "revolution," the same plea should be effective with the lower grade of criminals as well as those who hold high offices of trust and profit.

But the pith of the *Press's* humor is its denunciation of alleged gerrymandering in Ohio and Mississippi. Why does not the *Press* denounce the fearful gerrymander of the Pennsylvania legislative and congressional districts, made by a Cameron Legislature? Where was the fairness of the apportionment bill of 1873, which, on the average required 45,374 Democrats to elect a Congressman, but only required 17,669 Republicans to accomplish the same result? Or why were Democratic counties unnaturally massed so that in one District it took 97,000 population to elect a Senator, and in another 34,000. Every one knows that contignity of territory and common interests were disregarded. Counties were divided, and even wards from Scranton in the Eleventh District were cut off and attached to a division running from the forks of the Susquehanna to the Delaware,—from the centre of the State to the New York line. And what equity was there in so districting the evenly divided City of Philadelphia so that the Democrats get only one out of four Congressmen, and but three out of thirty-eight members of the lower House at Harrisburg? When the Republicans satisfactorily answer these questions we will consider the enormity of Democratic Legislatures elsewhere in undoing the wrongs of past Republican Administrations.

The Greenbackers of Michigan have got into a regular snarl and have split into factions. We learn from the Saginaw *Courier* that one R. E. Hoyt has declared in favor of the Brick Pomeroy branch of the organization, and has called a convention at Grand Rapids, to meet on the 5th day of June, and one hour in advance of the convention called by Moses W. Field. Hoyt says he is authorized to represent the Greenback clubs of Michigan. There is also a row and a split in Missouri, and one in New York, where two conventions have been called. The party is too discordant to hold together, consequently it is splitting up into fragments. The work of disintegration commenced at Philadelphia and it seems destined to run all around the circle. The fact is there are too many men wanting office in this new party, and the result is they become suspicious and jealous of each other, and the factions separate under their respective leaders and proceed to denounce each other as not being Simon pure. Result—gradual dissolution.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

Blasius Pistorius is to hang. The Supreme court has affirmed the rulings of the court below.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

For the second time within a recent period efforts have been made to take the life of William, Emperor of Germany. The last attempt is described in the following cable dispatch:

BERLIN, June 2.—While the Emperor was taking a drive at 2 30 this afternoon, some shots, apparently proceeding from a house in the avenue Unter den Linden, were fired at him. The Emperor was wounded in one arm and on the cheek by buckshot and small shot. The would-be assassin is a Dr. Nobiling, occupying apartments at No. 18 Unter den Linden. When his door was forced open he fired upon and wounded the hotel-keeper and tried to commit suicide, but was secured. The Emperor's personal attendant jumped into the carriage and supported the Emperor until the carriage reached the palace. The Emperor was conveyed to bed and several grains of shot extracted, causing great loss of blood. The Emperor suffered great pain, but never lost consciousness up to the last moment. At 7 o'clock this evening no serious apprehensions were felt as to his condition.

BERLIN, June 2.—The following is taken from official accounts and bulletins published in regard to the attempted assassination of the Emperor:

Nobiling fired twice with a double barrelled gun. The Emperor received about thirty small shot in the face, both arms and back, but by about six o'clock this evening his general condition had already improved in a satisfactory manner. An immense crowd from all parts of the city thronged into the Avenue Unter der Linden on the news becoming known.

The assassin is Karl Edouard Nobiling, a native of Kolloo, near Bunbaum, aged 32 years. He is a resident of Berlin, a doctor of philology, an agriculturist and a habitue of democratic socialist clubs. A quantity of arms was found in his apartments. He fired on persons attempting to arrest him—fired at them with a ready loaded revolver—and then inflicted several wounds on his head. He confesses his crime, but obstinately refuses to state his motives. He is at the hospital station of the Molkon Market Police District attended by his mother and daughters.

All of this is the outgrowth of the Communistic tendencies of the age. The assassination of Lincoln is the only case in the history of our country, and the effect of that was not only prompt punishment of the parties concerned, but it delayed the just settlement of questions arising after the defeat of the Confederacy, until a recent date. Booth goes down to history as an assassin, and Lincoln as a martyr.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., June 7, 1878.

Mr. Potter's Committee made a good beginning on Saturday, and got important evidence from James E. Anderson, supervisor in one of the disputed Parishes in Louisiana. The substance of his testimony was that the returns, as originally sent forward by him were correct, but that at the solicitation of men now high in office under Mr. Hayes, he subsequently took such action as to prevent those returns from being counted as given in. His testimony is that of a man who did wrong and sought to profit by it, and must be taken with such allowances as such testimony usually is, but his appearance impresses all with the idea that he is telling the truth, and he produces letters which seem to show "guilty knowledge" on the part of Secretary Sherman and Senator Stanley Matthews. Secretary Sherman was on the stand, and will again testify. As the evidence of Anderson seemed to show that Mr. Hayes was cognizant of the frauds Anderson says he committed, it is thought he, too, will be called as a witness. Adjournment has been agreed upon for the 17th inst., but the Committee went to Florida on Saturday, and probably one will go to Louisiana during this week.

The appropriation bill—the most important of them—will receive too hasty consideration before passage. On the Army appropriation bill and the legislative appropriation bill, there is a wide disagreement between the two Houses. It is not only on the matter of economy, but principle is involved. The House contends that certain unnecessary offices shall be abolished, and that exorbitant salaries shall be cut down. The Senate refuses to abolish the offices or reduce the salaries. If the House is firm now it will find next year that its cause has not only saved money but has made further retrenchment easy.

If we had more men in Congress who could and would work as well as they talk, the inevitable rush, hurry and confusion incident to the closing hours of every session would be avoided, and less mischievous legislation would be enacted. Among the models of the three last Congresses is Hon. T. M. Gunter, of Arkansas, as Chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims, as member of other Committees, as a faithful representative of his people, and as a patriotic Democrat looking to the good of the whole country, he stands A 1.

The proposition to put all the surviving General officers of the Mexican War on the retired list, meets with favor. There are I believe, but three of them. Butler, of Kentuckey, Cushing, of Massachusetts, and Shields, of Missouri. The expense would be slight, and the recognition of men who served well in that truly patriotic war would be worth much. We ought to do all we can in times like these, to keep alive memories of the earlier wars, and this seems to be a proper way of doing so.

This city, which ought to have the best Government on earth, is controlled by three men appointed by President Grant. There is not as much suffrage here as in St. Petersburg. All the rights for which the fathers fought in 1776 are denied us by act of Congress. The legislation prepared now simply takes a part of the power of appointment from the President and authorizes each House of Congress to select one of our rulers. This is not an improvement, but as Congress makes of the District a kind of experimental garden, we shall have to submit until the experiment has been tried and has failed.

SEMINOLE.

Major Igles, commanding the Seventh Infantry at Fort Benton, reports under date of April 13th, to the military headquarters at Chicago, that the hostile Indians gathered at the eastern corner of Cypress Mountain, known as "Sitting Bull's camp," intend an early invasion south of the American boundary. The warriors number 2000 and are fully armed and equipped. Recently Sitting Bull harangued them, promising to "return to the United States when the grass grows and makes the soldiers weak." In view of the situation Major Igles has "moved his forts to a new place better fitted for defence."

William Cullen Bryant of New York met with a serious accident last week. Having been exposed to the sun on Decoration day he became giddy, and in going up steps fell, and struck his head rendering him unconscious. The doctors think it will not prove fatal.

The Potter investigatiag committee appointed by congress to inquire into the Southern election frauds, is at work. Some interesting revelations may be expected.

"Republicanism is once more united." Yes, whenever political villainy is to be defended, and that villainy the work of the Republican party, there is always harmony.

Chapter One of the Investigation.

The first chapter of the official record of the frauds in Louisiana which led to the return of the vote of that State for Hayes and Wheeler, and with which it is sought to connect John Sherman as an accomplice and Rutherford B. Hayes as accessory after the fact, is presented to day in the testimony of James E. Anderson before the Potter committee. The readers of this journal need not be told who and what the witness is and has been. It is sufficient to recall the fact that but for the assistance given by him and his associate Weber, in the form of protests against the canvassing of the returns from the east and west Feliciana parishes in Louisiana, the vote of that State would not have been returned for the Republican ticket. The story told on Saturday has been discounted by press reports, foreshadowing its tenor, but we venture to say that few Democrats, if any, not in possession of all the facts, and fewer Republicans who were not cognizant of the whole crime, were prepared for such a crushing revelation of rascality. The first tableau shows Kellogg and others sitting in New Orleans before the election, deliberately planning to throw out the vote of these parishes for no other reason than the Democrats were sure to carry them. In pursuance of this conspiracy they contrive to get Anderson to leave his parish in the midst of registration, and endeavor to prevent his return, even when he avows his readiness to do so and the alleged bull dozers guarantee his safety. The election takes place and the returns are forwarded without protest, because in the East Feliciana case, at least, which is the one under consideration, there is no cause or pretext for complaint. In the face of this fact Anderson is brought by Marshal Pitkin, Hugh J. Campbell, the author of the returning board law and others to make a fraudulent protest or any sort of protest that may be used as an excuse for disfranchising the parish. He yields so far as to sign a mild protest in which there are blank lines, with the understanding that he is to fill the blanks at leisure, but soon discovers that somebody has by forgery saved him the trouble in the insertion of a protest of the most sweeping character. The same kind turn is done for Weber, and these two worthies are about to expose the fraud when the visiting statesmen appear on the scene. Mr. Sherman intimates a desire to see them. They meet him at a restaurant in company with Stoughton, of clerical error fame, who discreetly turns his head the other way. Mr. Hayes' personal representative and prospective Cabinet Minister is informed that the protest is forged and that they propose to denounce it, whereupon he begs them to stand firm (that is, to let the forgery go unchallenged), and promises that they will be upheld by the administration. Not satisfied with the terms of this agreement they ask for an assurance in writing and get it. This assurance is that neither Mr. Hayes nor the gentlemen representing him in this important business "will forget the obligations under which you have placed us," together with a guarantee that they shall be provided for as soon after the 4th of March as practicable, and in such a manner as will enable them to leave Louisiana should they deem it necessary.

The person most immediately concerned in the truth of this story, which is rich in its details, is John Sherman, a member of the present administration. If it is not true, it would seem to be an easy matter for him to disprove it, or failing that, he might at least deny it. Called to the stand at the request of his friends he does neither the one nor the other. At first he says 'I *believe* I never wrote such a letter;' again, 'I have no recollection of writing such a letter;' again, 'if it was written it must have been on a certain day, and again, 'I have no recollection' of it. Mr. Sherman has never before shown such a faulty memory; usually he is very emphatic in denouncing anything that concerns his fair fame. He was much more positive in February last when he wrote these words in a letter, the original of which is before us at this moment:

You are mistaken in one thing, and that is that I ever wrote a letter to Anderson or ever did anything in Louisiana which could ever be construed into wrong. I believe the element in Louisiana that is endeavoring to stir up these prosecutions now acknowledge that they cannot assail me except by forgery or perjury. They sought to do this through Anderson and a Mrs. Jenks, but this utterly failed, and I have letters from each of them that no such letter was received or ever was written.

It is possible to refresh Mr. Sherman's memory in either of two ways—by the production of the original letter, which is said to be in existence, or by the production of the letters from Anderson and Mrs. Jenks above referred to, in which they declare that it was not written. By all means let his memory be refreshed. Meanwhile it is interesting to note whether the alleged and pretty well proven contract was carried out by Mr. Hayes and his advisers. A part of Mr. Anderson's testimony touches this branch of the subject. From this it appears that Weber having departed this life, Anderson came on to Washington to claim his share of the price of silence about the forgery and of the spoils of the subsequent fraud of rejecting the returns. Here Stanley Matthews appears, flitting about as a go between, and through his kind offices Hayes and Anderson are brought face to face. Well knowing the grounds upon which he asks to be provided for, the President entertains his proposition, and although reminded in so many words by his considerate visitor that it is a delicate piece of business, he promises to consider the matter and then turns the troublesome customer over to another confidential Ohioan, who holds the responsible position of appointment clerk. This functionary gives Anderson a Blue Book and with large-hearted liberality tells him to pick out his place. That he did not get the place seems to have been simply because the administration and the candidate differed as to what sort of place he ought to have. The fact is he was given a Consulship, which he declined, and that his brother was tucked away in a custom house. How such a chain of circumstantial evidence is to be broken, and the administration is to be acquitted of the grave charges thus formulated, is the problem that the progress of the investigation must solve. It is an easier task perhaps than Sherman's own personal share, or that of Stanley Matthews, but it is herculean at best. In any event it must be confessed that the Democrats have in one day vindicated the wisdom of entering upon this inquiry.—*Phila. Times.*

The brother of Dennis Donnelly, the Mollie Maguire murderer, maintained before the Board of Pardons that the life of the condemned had been sworn away, and he submitted several affidavits impeaching the veracity of the principal witness against him. The board refused to reopen the case, and Donnelly will therefore be hanged on Tuesday next.

The War Department has received a despatch confirming the news of the uprising of the Bannocks; but it is stated that no troops beyond the seventy-five who have gone to protect the settlers can be sent to the Lava Beds. The nearest troops are those on the Columbia river, where their presence is as much needed as among the Bannocks.

Another Confidential Letter.

FROM JOHN SHERMAN TO JAMES E. ANDERSON.

Jim Anderson, my jo, Jim,
When first we were acquaint,
You hadn't kalsomined your self
With pugnistic paint.
But now your jaw is oiled, Jim,
You're telling what you know,
And I am shaking in my shoes—
Jim Anderson my jo.

Jim Anderson, my jo, Jim,
We planned the fraud thegither
And promised that we never would
Go back on one another,
We haggled the returns, but James,
Jim-James, how could you blow
And peach on me and Rutherford—
Jim Anderson, my jo?

Jim Anderson, my jo, Jim,
I promised we would pay,
But you despised a clerkship at
Three dollars every day;
Old Evarts should have sent you off
Consul to Callao—
But hind-sight isn't foresight much,
Jim Anderson, my jo!

Jim Anderson, my jo, Jim,
'Twas not a fair divide;
You stole the mule for us and then
We wouldn't let you ride.
And Stanley M. is sick, Jim,
And Hayes is lying low,
And I'm the deadest sort of duck,
Jim Anderson my jo!

—*N. Y. Sun.*

The National Candidate for Governor at Home.

It does not appear that Mr. S. R. Mason, the candidate of the National Labor Greenback party for Governor, is very much of a laboring man himself, or that he ever did very much for the laboring classes. On the contrary he appears on various occasions to have sided with the monopolies and owners against the very class whose representative he now professes to be. At least the *Mercer Dispatch*, printed in Mr. Mason's own town, says:

The nominee for Governor, S. R. Mason, Esq., is a citizen of this place and so well known in this county that he requires but brief mention. His indorsement, however, by the labor influence in the National party will be an anomaly. So long as the railroad companies owning lines in this county needed an attorney Mr. Mason acted in that capacity. When the coal operatives in the county desired to dispossess their laborers because they would not comply with the requirements of the mine owners, Mr. Mason has in almost every instance been the attorney of the mine owners. The last instance that we now recollect of was the dispossessing of some forty or fifty tenants at Stoneboro. What sympathy there is or can be between Mr. Mason and the laboring men of Pennsylvania we know not. His interests in the past have all been on the other side. Politics, however, makes strange bed-fellows, and we "shall see what we shall see."

The above is a decidedly serious charge for our 'National' friends to meet. We thought that they, representing the labor interests of the State, would give us a man for Governor who was identified in every way with the labor movement, and who was in sympathy with the thoughts and feelings of the masses of the hard working people of the State. But behold! they have given us a *lawyer*, who in every conflict between railroad lines and mine owners and their employees, has always been found on the side of the employers, as against the employed. At Stoneboro it seems Mr. Mason was the attorney of the mine owners when they dispossessed some forty or fifty tenants of their homes, and turned them out to starve and freeze—little cared the mine owners, and their lawyer, Mr. Mason, which. Is this the kind of a man for the laboring men of the country to tie to? We think not.

When the labor element of this state went to the trouble of organizing a political party of their own, and assumed to represent the interests of the poor men of the state, it would have been more consistent in them to have nominated a man for Governor who was in accordance with their principals and sentiment. But how a man who has been the advisor of rail road companies and mine owners against their laborers can claim to be the representative of the labor party, is more than we can understand. We notice that Mr. Curtin nominated Governor Mason is about to take the stump in his own behalf. Will he please to explain in the outstart how he can consistently claim to lead the labor party?—*Lollefonte Watchman.*

On the War Path.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The following has been received from General Sheridan at Chicago:

"The news from Campas Prairie, on the Boise road, has a serious look, judging from the information received here by McDowell. I have directed General Crook to collect at Fort Hall all the force he can. We are unfortunately in a bad fix in case of any trouble. At best we can send only a few men there."

General Howard reports that the citizens of Boise mention that Indians are raiding the overland road seventy miles south of Captain Collin's camp on the Big Campas Prairie. General McDowell telegraphs from San Francisco that he has received the following from Patten, commanding Boise:

Arrived at Camas, June 1, where men were shot. Indians have taken herders' tents, contents and horses, killing three of them. Indians are supposed to be encamped in a strong place in the lava beds, seven miles from here. The best estimate we can get is that there are about three hundred. To reach them we will have to move over very rough country, so we shall develop this position carefully. From letters sent here from Wood creek I think the party committing the depredations on the overland road are Piutes and Umadillas, retiring to their country, going west from Camas. This party took King Hills station, on the overland road, driving off stage stock, cutting up harness, etc. The men escaped and observed the depredations from a distance. Late advices by the overland stage report two wagons captured and destroyed by Indians just beyond Glenn's Ferry. This is supposed to be the party that attacked King Hill yesterday, as they were moving in that direction. They cut the Ferry loose; have not heard of the teamsters. The wagon had considerable metallic ammunition and powder, also revolvers.

The subject of Indian troubles is a source of great attention at the War Department. The Secretary of War and the General of the Army have been in conference to-day with reference thereto, and in the brief Cabinet council this afternoon Mr. McCrary indicated to the President and the members of the Cabinet his views and that of military commanders reporting to the Secretary of War regarding the seriousness of the situation. Army officers are convinced that there is danger ahead in the region disturbed by the recently reported Indian outbreak. General Sherman has sent instructions to Generals Sheridan and McDowell to use all their available force to protect the government interests and the white people from the ravages that are expected.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Gov. Brayman, of Idaho Territory, telegraphs that war is imminent; that all arms under his control have been issued, and that a further supply is coming from Vancouver and Senecia.

WINNIPEG, June 4.—A party of mounted police, twenty-five days from Fort Walsh, report that Sitting Bull was encamped at Sand's Hill. Red Deer is making considerable additions to his force.

A bill in equity restraining Commissioners Saunders, Griffith and Summers, the Commissioners appointed to establish the line of Lackawanna county, under the act recently passed by the Legislature has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Luzerne county and the people of Lackawanna, who have worked so earnestly for this measure, are man enough to mutter maledictions on their foes were they not deterred by the pious training of their youth. The bill in equity charges that the proceedings of the commissioners are without authority and illegal, the act of Assembly being unconstitutional as it is not applicable to all counties of the State; that the mode of election is special and not in harmony with general election laws; that the manner of appointing county officers is in conflict with the law, and that the territory asked to be set off into a new county contains a population exceeding 40,000, and therefore designates a separate judicial district. It also charges that the creation of a new judicial district will curtail the jurisdiction of the present Judges; that section sixteen of the act destroys the lien and security of the creditors of Luzerne county by prohibiting the collection of tax over a large part of the county and not providing adequate means of ascertaining the debt; that the act is generally in conflict with the Constitution and laws, and a prayer is made that defendants be restrained from proceeding further. H. W. Palmer appears as attorney for the plaintiff, and the application was made before Judge Harding. The people of Scranton are very indignant over the matter, but are confident of the constitutionality of the act, and will fight the injunction to the bitter end.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Billious or Spring Fever, or some other spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See another column.

Candidates.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic county Convention to be held August 12th, 1878. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Convention.]

FOR CONGRESS,
C. B. BROCKWAY,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
DAVID S. BROWN,
Main township.

B. FRANK ZARR,
of Bloomsburg.

JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,
Catawissa.

T. J. VANDERSLICE,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
WILLIAM KRICKBAUM,
of Bloomsburg.

DR. J. R. EVANS,
Bloomsburg.

JESSE COLEMAN,
of Bloomsburg.

JAMES B. HARMAN,
Orangeville.

I. K. MILLER,
Bloomsburg.

J. H. MAIZE,
Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,
of Bloomsburg.

GEORGE W. STERNER,
Bloomsburg.

MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
of Bloomsburg.

JOHN S. MANN,
Centre township.

H. J. DIETTERICH,
Centre township.

FOR TREASURER,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER,
Centre township.

DAVID YOST,
Fishingcreek township.

FREDERICK HAGENBUCH,
Centre township.

ISAIAH BOWER,
Berwick.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH HARTZEL,
of Main township.

MOSES SCHLICHER,
Beaver Township.

PETER HIPPENSTEEL,
Mt. Pleasant to wnship.

NATHAN DRIESBACH,
Fishingcreek township.

CHARLES REICHART,
Beaver township.

THOMAS GERAGHTY,
of Centralia.

JEREMIAH HAGENBUCH,
of Centre township,

STEPHEN POHE
Centre township.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

The great success and delight of the people. In fact, nothing of the kind has been offered to the American people which has so quickly found its way into their good favor and hearty approval as E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It does all it proposes, and thus gives universal satisfaction. It is guaranteed to cure the worst case of dyspepsia or indigestion, kidney or liver disease, weakness, nervousness, constipation, acidity of the stomach &c. Get the genuine. Only in $1 bottles. Depot and office, 260 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Ask for Kunkel's and take no other. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, is a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalelled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache dizziness, sleeplessness, and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All I ask is a single trial of this valuable medicine. A trial will convince you at once.

Worms. Worms. Worms.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove all kinds of worms. Seat, pin and stomach worms readily removed by Kunkel's worm syrup. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in this country that can remove tape worm in from two to four hours. He has no fee till head and all passes alive and in this space of time. Common sense teaches if tape worm can be removed, all other worms can readily be destroyed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's worm syrup. Price $1.00 per bottle. It never fails; or send to the doctor for circular, No. 260 North Ninth st., Philadelphia. Advice free. June

PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS
Printed at this Office
ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SURE DEATH
TO THE COLORADO POTATO BUG.

For this powder we claim three important features which will recommend its use to every gardener and farmer in the country:

1st. That it contains none of the poisonous properties dangerous to human life, of which many of the insect powders now in the market are composed. Many deaths have occurred through Paris Green and other poisonous preparations of arsenic which are employed to destroy insects on plants and vegetables, and which absorb the poison, and with the food is introduced into the human system.

2d. That where this Powder is sprinkled on Potato Vines, Plants, Vegetables, &c., it will drive away the Potato Bug, the Worms, and all other insects which are the pests of the field and garden, and if used early in the spring, will prevent the development and growth of insect life. It can also be used with good effect to destroy caterpillars and worms on fruit trees, flowers and shrubbery.

3d. Paris Green, and other poisonous compounds, in addition to being dangerous to human life, impoverish and poison the soil on which they are used. This Powder is NOT IN PROPERTIES which are a BENEFIT to the land, and is an EXCELLENT FERTILIZER and will prove a VALUABLE AID to the growing plant

Directions for Use.

A can, with perforated top, is furnished with each box, with which to sprinkle the Powder thoroughly over the plants and on the ground underneath.

SAMPLE FREE.

Prepared at the Eureka Chemical Works, EAGLEWOOD, N. J.

W. A. LECKLER, Wholesale Agent, 48 Vesey st. N. Y. june 7, '78-1m

MALLEABLE IRON BOOT & SHOE
Sole Protector.

For use in Rolling Mills, Glass Houses, Coal Mines and by Farmers.

A. F. SCHURR, Patentee, 89 Main st., Allegheny, Pa. Call, or send for circular.

Mercantile Appraisement.

LIST OF DEALERS IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.

I hereby certify that the following list of dealers taken, returned and classified by me in accordance with the several acts of Assembly, in and for the county of Columbia, for the year 1878, is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Names	Class.	Amt.
BEAVER TOWNSHIP.		
Bice, Abram, store	14	7 00
Shuman, C A, "	14	7 00
Dreisbach, George P, store	14	7 00
Michael, Levi, general merchandise	14	7 00
J A Losee, agent, " "	14	7 00
BENTON.		
B McHenry & Son, general merchandise	14	7 00
J J McHenry " "	13	10 00
Robt McHenry " "	13	10 00
BERWICK.		
Bowman & Crispin, general merchandise	12	12 50
I & H R Bower " "	12	12 50
R H Little, drug store	14	7 00
F L Diefenhurst, furniture store	14	7 00
G A Buckingham, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
C D Fowler, agent, stoves and furniture	14	7 00
Jackson & Woodin, manufacturing Co,	7	40 00
J W Frey, general merchandise	13	10 00
H M Hockman, confectionery and bakery	14	7 00
A Bittman, drug store	14	7 00
W P Hughes, general merchandise	12	12 50
Freas Brothers, general merchandise	12	12 50
" " lumber dealers	14	7 00
Adams & Son, general merchandise	13	10 00
David Gross, porter bottler	14	7 00
BLOOMSBURG.		
O A Jacoby, grocery	14	7 00
Henry Klein, grocery	14	7 00
G M & J K Lockard, dealers in coal	14	7 00
J K Bittenbender, dealer in lumber	14	7 00
Hartman Brothers, grocery store	14	7 00
L E Wbary, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
I W McKelvy, drygoods and groceries	6	50 00
Clark & Wolf " "	11	15 00
Wagenseller & Co, notions & fancy goods	13	10 00
Gross & Brother, clothing store	14	7 00
J H Stocker, flour and feed	14	7 00
Isaiah Hagenbuch, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
T W Conner, grocery store	14	7 00
D A Creasy, general merchandise	13	10 00
David Strouse, " "	14	7 00
Rollins & Holmes, gas fitters and plumbers	14	7 00
A J Evans, clothing store	14	7 00
Bloomsburg Iron Co, general merchandise	20	00 00
C W Neal & Brother, dealers in coal	14	7 00
C C Marr, general merchandise	14	7 00
Joseph Decker, confectionery	14	7 00
Wm Kreamer, grocery store	14	7 00
S H Miller & Son, general merchandise	13	10 00
J Schuyler & Son, hardware	13	10 00
I W Hartman, general merchandise	14	15 00
H C Hartman, carpet store	14	7 00
C A Klein, drug store	14	7 00
Jacob Keller, notions and fancy goods	12	12 50
W J Conrad & Co, furniture room	13	10 00
W C McKinney, boots and shoes	14	7 00
Lutz & Sloan, drygoods	12	12 50
J H Matze, grocery store	12	12 50
George Clark, books and stationery	13	10 00
J B Scott, confectionery	14	7 00
David Lowenberg, merchant tailor	13	10 00
William Rabb, grocery	14	7 00
Louis Bernhard, jewelry	14	7 00
James Cadman, agent, furniture	14	7 00
L Runyon & Co, hardware	13	10 00
P S Bates, jewelry	14	7 00
J K Eyer, dry goods and groceries	13	10 00
Joseph Hendershot, coal yard and grocery	14	7 00
Moyer Bros., drug store, (corner Main)	12	7 50
" " (Brower's block)	14	7 00
Peter Gross, porter bottler	14	7 00
Augustus Rabb, grocery	14	7 00
C Savage, jewelry store	14	7 00
E L Myers, medicines	3	10 00
N J Hendershott, drug and grocery store	14	7 00
F Cald well, confectionery	14	7 00
J C Menagh, jewelry	14	7 00
Thomas Welsh, confectionery	14	7 00
J H Johnson, tobacco store	14	7 00
Jesse Coleman, Medicines	3	10 00
Peter Billmyer, flour and feed	14	7 00
BRIARCREEK.		
Jacob Rantz, general merchandise	14	7 00
CATAWISSA.		
Swank & Orange, general merchandise	13	10 00
S B Diemer, general merchandise	13	10 00
J K Sharpless Sons, general merchandise	11	15 00
Wm Hartman, furniture room	14	7 00
Geo Manhart, boots and shoes	14	7 00
John & Baldy, general merchandise	13	10 00
Gilbert & Kline, general merchandise	11	15 00
A B Cleaver, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
B F Fortner & Son, general merchandise	14	7 00
F L Shuman, clothing store	14	7 00
John McCoy, confectionery	14	7 00
I H Seesholtz, groceries and provisions	14	7 00
W H Orange, dry goods and groceries	14	7 00
S D Hess, general merchandise	14	7 00
T E Harder, furniture room	14	7 00
John Mensch, dealer in coal	14	7 00
J M Smith, druggist and hardware	12	12 50
Wm John, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
E B Gule, agent, coal	14	7 00
C F Harder, manufacturer and dealer	14	7 00
CENTRALIA.		
G W Michael, grocery store	14	7 00
O B Millard, general merchandise	13	10 00
C G Murphy, general merchandise	14	7 00
A B Fortner, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
Geo W Dale, drug store	14	7 00
D C Black, groceries, flour and feed	14	7 00
Mrs Edward Haffey, grocery store	14	7 00
Irvin Bros, grocery store	14	7 00
John Moren, boots and shoes	14	7 00
CENTRE.		
Jacob Sponsler, general merchandise	14	7 00
Low Bro & Co, general merchandise	14	7 00
L W Wooley, dealer in coal	14	7 00
Z T Fowler, dealer in grain and coal	14	7 00
Thomas Brobst, grocery store	14	7 00
Whitmire & Irwin, general merchandise	14	7 00
FISHINGCREEK.		
J M Ammerman, general merchandise	14	7 00
J F McHenry, general merchandise	14	7 00
C B Myers, manufacturer and dealer in medicines	3	10 00
G M Howell general merchandise	14	7 00
D Hosler & Sons, general merchandise	14	7 00
FRANKLIN.		
Dyer & Bro, general merchandise	14	7 00
GREENWOOD.		
Wm Masters, dealer in merchandise	12	12 50
Ellis Ikes & Bro, general dealer in mdse	12	12 50
A B White, general dealer	14	7 00
W F Hess, general merchandise	14	7 00
P D Black, merchandise and furniture	13	12 50
A J Derr, general merchandise	14	7 00
J E Weiliver, general merchandise	14	7 00
HEMLOCK.		
A B Hartman, general merchandise	14	7 00
F P Harris, general merchandise	14	7 00
JACKSON.		
J C Christian, general merchandise	14	7 00
LOCUST.		
Jacob Yeager, general merchandise	14	7 00
Peter Yocum, general merchandise	14	7 00
Thomas Seburn, general merchandise	14	7 00
J H Vastine, general merchandise	14	7 00
MADISON.		
C Kreamer, general merchandise	13	10 00
Wm G

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1878

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.45 A. M.	7.35 A. M.
Mail Train	7.58 A. M	4.40 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.30 A. M.	7.50 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

We offer a special discount of 10 per cent to old and new subscribers who pay in advance. $1.80 will pay for the COLUMBIAN for one year after this date until further notice. This does not apply to subscription now due Our subscribers will do us a favor by calling their neighbors attention to the fact that the COLUMBIAN can be had for $1.80 in advance, the only $2.00 paper in the county making the offer.

tf.

Peter Billmyer has opened a flour and feed store in the Opera House.

Rev. L. Zahner, and Rev. S. C. Thompson, attended the Episcopal Convention at Reading this week.

A railroad ticket to Chicago and back for sale at this office very cheap. Good until December 31st 1878. tf

It seems that Judge Rockafeller of Northumberland county adopts a rule to call the roll of attorneys at the opening of his Court.

Rev. Mr. Sperry formerly of the Roman Catholic Church, preached in the Lutheran church last Sunday morning and evening.

The exercises arranged by one of the societies of the Normal School for Decoration Day, were prevented from being carried into effect by the heavy rain which fell nearly all day.

The Ladies' Mite Society of the M E. Church will hold an Ice Cream and Strawberry Festival in Cadman's Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings this week. We hope it will be largely patronized.

C. R. Buckalew, J. G. Freeze, A. C. Smith and S. Knorr will attend the Supreme Court next week at Harrisburg to argue cases from this county.

Purify and enrich the blood, and you will not be troubled with skin diseases. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture is known to be a never failing remedy.

Harry Billmyer broke a bone in his wrist last Monday while practicing on the parallel bars at the Normal School. Boys should be very careful when indulging in this exercise

When "Nicky" gets himself full of poison he makes too much chin music. Chief of Police Sterner furnished him with a lodging in the lock-up last Tuesday night for disorderly conduct on the streets.

We have received the first number of the Lewistown Academy *Bulletin*. The school appears to be in a flourishing condition. Mr. W H. Schuyler formerly of Bloomsburg is the Principal.

Strawberry and ice cream festival at Rupert school house, Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday afternoon, June 6th, 7th, and 8th. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday school library.

It is a mistake to suppose that Decoration day was not duly observed at this place. Mrs. M. P. Lutz kindly furnished the necessary flowers, and, despite the rain, two gentlemen proceeded to the Cemetery, and strewed flowers upon every soldiers' grave.

A great noise is made when a member of the Council who owns gas stock votes for a contract to light the streets with gas. How is it when a member draws $30 for the services of a $50 horse for one month's work on the roads?

BOOT AND SHOE SOLE PROTECTOR.—To persons who are working in foundries, glass houses, coal mines, &c., it will be of interest to learn that Mr. A. F. Schurr, of Allegheny City, has perfected and secured by patent his Boot and Shoe-Sole Protector. For sale at the shoe stores. See advertisement in this paper.

FATHER STACK'S CASE CONTINUED.—On Monday last the supreme court decided to continue the case of Bishop O'Hara's appeal. This case is that of Stack vs. O'Hara, brought about by the attempted removal of Stack from his parish by the bishop. It was decided in Stack's favor by the Lycoming county court some two years ago, and is now brought before the supreme court for final decision.

Some days ago the Jerseytown Band went a fishing up the creek. They took their "horns" along, also Charlie Sloes, the popular band leader and organizer. One fish was caught, a sucker we believe, but the modesty of the Band prevented them from bragging about it But it was a pleasant drive, and they enjoyed the excellent music given along the route. The Band deserves popular patronage.

Rev. Prof. Conzett of the German Theological School in Dubuque, Iowa, is to preach in German next Sunday evening in the Presbyterian church. Those who enjoy their religious teaching best in German will doubtless all attend, as German preaching is a rarity in Bloomsburg.

The *National Record* of Danville has again changed hands. E. E. Orvis Esq., of Bloomsburg is the editor for Columbia county. The paper wears a patent outside and the local news seems to be confined to Danville mostly. While we cannot endorse the doctrines advocated by this paper, we hope the new management may succeed pecuniarily.

A recent number of the Northumberland *Democrat* contained an article speaking in complimentary terms of our representatives Messrs. McHenry and Brown, among others. These gentlemen are credited with always being in their seats unless unavoidably absent, could be relied upon in every emergency, and were always found voting not only for a reduction of salaries, but upon all occasions for what they believed to be the interest of their constituents and of the Commonwealth.

PUBLIC SALES.

Nehemiah Kitchen, assignee of Thomas Reece will sell real estate in Greenwood township on June 7th 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m.

M. G. Hughes, assignee of Wesley Perry will sell real estate in Locust township on June 15th at 11 o'clock a. m.

Casper Rhawn, assignee of John B. Klinger will sell real estate in Roaringcreek township on June 22d at 11 o'clock a. m. See advertisement.

Paul E. Wirt Esq., was unanimously selected by the Town Council last Monday evening to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father. This action of the council was in accordance with the expressed wish of the citizens, and meets with hearty approbation. Mr. Wirt is in every way qualified for the position of Secretary, and his office is convenient to the council room so he can always be found when wanted. We congratulate the authorities on their selection.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Pursuant to a call by the President a special meeting was held on Monday evening June 3d, 1878, in the Council chamber at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Wesley Wirt Esq. President, G. A. Herring and all the members present. On motion of Mr. Evans and Mr. Sharpless Mr. Elwell was appointed Secretary pro tem. The object of the meeting was stated, Mr. Drinker nominated Paul E. Wirt for Secretary of the Town Council, Mr. Holmes and Mr. Rabb moved the nominations close Carried unanimously. The vote was taken and Paul E. Wirt was unanimously elected. On motion of Mr. Elwell and Mr. Evans, Mr. Rabb was appointed a committee to inform Mr. Wirt of his election. On motion the meeting adjourned.

Wednesday evening June 5th. The regular meeting of the council was held at the council chamber at half past seven o'clock. Present G. A. Herring President, and Evans, Rabb, Sharpless and Elwell, members. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Mr. Rabb of the committee to ascertain the cost of lighting the streets with coal oil, reported that the lamps could be procured for 50 cents apiece. Mr Sharpless presented a proposal of R. Harris to light the streets for $400 a year, and also a proposal of J. H. Johnson for the same at $375 a year. Mr. Elwell and Mr. Evans moved that the committee be discharged which was carried. The notice of E. Jacoby of a caveat filed in the Patent Office, and of his intention to apply for a patent for an improvement in the construction of gutters, was read. It was claimed that the gutters now being constructed on Second street below Market are being made according to his invention, and the Town was notified not to use the same. Solicitor Robison gave his opinion as to the effect of the notice. Mr. Elwell moved that the matter be referred to the Solicitor and he and the President take such steps as they deem necessary and expedient in the matter, carried. The following bills were presented.

O. A. Jacoby for stone, $25.28. Ordered paid.

T. F. Conner for cobbling stone $25. Ordered paid.

Bloomsburg Gas Co., for May, $85.25. The President said he did not approve of the contract for gas, and therefore objected to the words "as per contract" in the bill. The words were struck out and the bill ordered paid.

A. S.C rosley, smith work, $15.97. Ordered paid.

John Jones repairing lock-up, $4.00. Ordered paid.

Jas. C Sterner, Chief of Police. Bill referred for correction.

C. M. Vanderslice printing $35. This bill included $26 for publishing the annual statement for 1877 8. The publication not having been authorized, the bill was referred back.

A bill of D R. Coffman for police service was laid on the table.

James Thomas, Town Constable, serving notices, arrests &c., $25 25. Ordered paid.

Rent of room for Rescue Hook & Ladder Company, $10 44. Ordered paid.

Bill of Street Commissioner for April and May $——. Ordered paid.

Mr. Sharpless moved that the President be authorized to negotiate with the Gas Company for street lights up to 12 o'clock midnight, at a pro rata reduction from present rates, and if unable to do so, to contract for lighting the streets with coal oil at lowest rates offered. Mr. Evans seconded it. Motion was carried. A bridge was ordered to be built over the run on an alley back of Jesse Coleman's between 4th and 5th streets below Market if the Solicitor finds said alley is a public alley.

The Street Commissioner was instructed to put such an obstruction across 4th street at top of Scott-town hill as will prevent accidents. On motion the meeting adjourned.

THE NEW DOG AND SHEEP LAW.

An act for the taxation of dogs and protection of sheep in the Commonwealth was passed by the Legislature of 1878. It contains ten sections, and the following is an abstract of its provisions:

SECTION 1st provides for a tax of fifty cents on each male dog and one dollar on each female dog, to be collected and paid to the county treasurer, who is to keep a separate account of the amount received from each district.

SEC. 2d provides that the assessors shall return a statement of the number of dogs kept by persons in their district, with the names of the owners.

SEC. 3d provides that persons having sheep killed by dogs shall make complaint thereof to a justice of the peace, stating when, where and by whose dog the damage was caused, whereupon the justice shall summon the owner of the dog, and if he does not appear and settle the loss, then the justice shall appoint three persons to appraise the damage, which is to be paid out of the sheep fund by the county commissioners and afterwards to be recovered of the owner of the dog, if he be known. If not known the payment of the loss is to be made from the sheep fund.

SECTIONS 4th and 5th provide for the payment of losses sustained, by the county treasurer and the recovery of the money afterwards from the owners of dogs causing the loss.

SEC. 6th provides that all dogs in this Commonwealth shall hereafter be personal property, and their owners shall be liable for the damage they do, and for the costs and attorney's fees for collecting losses if suits have to be carried into court.

SEC. 7th fixes the fees of justices of the peace and appraisers under the act.

SEC. 8th provides that at the end of the year the total "sheep fund" in the hands of the county treasurer over two hundred dollars, after providing for the payment of its claims, shall be distributed proportionately among the school districts of the county.

SEC. 9th provides that this act shall not repeal the provisions of any existing special laws in relation to the same subject.

SEC. 10th provides that this act shall not go into effect in any county until the act has been published and a voting to be "for the sheep law," and "against the sheep law." No election as to its acceptance or rejection shall be taken oftener than once in two years.

If this act receives the approval of the Governor, it will still require a vote of the people before going into effect.

WHERE TO SPEND THE SUMMER.

What man with a family having once been crowded into some small "sky parlor" in that hottest of all known places—Saratoga—or has been continually jostled and elbowed by the Metropolitan throng that frolic alternately in dust and surf at Long Branch, but that has vowed never again to repair to summer resorts. And yet with each returning season, comes the query where shall we go? Since last season a new commodious and elegant Hotel has been completed and furnished by Dr. R. V. Pierce, in Buffalo, N. Y., at a cost of nearly half a million dollars. No place on this continent possesses more advantages for the tourist, pleasure seeker, or those in search of rest and relaxation from the cares of business, than this. 1st Its accessibility. 2d, Its cool, bracing and salubrious climate; the thermometer ranging in summer from 65 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit. 3d, The attractions of the Hotel and its environs' All these combine to render it the most desirable resort for those in search of relaxation and rest. Located on a bluff overlooking the city of Buffalo, Lake Erie, Buffalo Bay, and Niagara River as it rapidly winds its way between island and villa to the great Cataract just beyond, it affords one of the finest of American scenes. Address all letters of inquiry to "Manager of Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel," Buffalo, N. Y.

OUR SCHOOLS.

About eleven years ago a Board of School Directors of this place decided to set aside a fund for the purpose of erecting two large and substantial School Houses, to replace the rickety and unhealthy sheds that were in use at the time. Of course there was much opposition from a class who oppose all improvements. But the majority of the Board persevered, and today we have two of the finest school buildings in the State. On last Wednesday our common schools closed, and as usual, entertainments were given to the public. The rooms were crowded by parents and friends of the pupils The programmes consisted of music,—vocal and instrumental, recitations, dialogues, &c. The selections showed the good taste of the teachers, and the execution was unusually good. In fact the gymnastic performances of the little ones showed an astonishing memory for details, and as perfect time as the drill of a battalion of veterans. While witnessing the exercises, we could not help contrasting our schools of twenty five years ago, and the present.

Then we had rudely built school houses, rough benches, bad text books, and the average teacher was coarse and illiterate.

Now we have fine buildings the rooms which are light and airy, and decorated with flowers and pictures. The children are instructed by cultivated teachers, and it is the fault of the pupil if he does not obtain a sound education. One word more: parents and directors should visit the schools more frequently. It is a check on bad management, and an encouragement to both teacher and scholar.

Hon. F. L. Shuman and Mr. Reuben Shuman had a narrow escape from serious injury on Sunday morning last, by being thrown from a buggy caused by a runaway horse. They were driving along the road in the vicinity of Parr's Mill in Franklin township, when the horse became frightened and sprang to one side of the road, up a steep bank overturning the buggy and spilling its occupants, and then running over to the other side of the road, up the bank and tearing through a space of about four feet between a school house and a rail fence throwing down several panels of the same. When the gentlemen were thrown out, Mr. Reuben Shuman was driving, and thinking he could stop the horse held on to the lines and was dragged across the road together with the buggy. Fortunately he let go the lines before the horse struck the fence, but not until he was cut and bruised considerable about his head and face. The Hon. F. L. Shuman escaped with a cut on the knee and sprained back. The buggy was a total wreck and when the horse stopped he was in a field and entirely disengaged from the buggy.—*Catawissa Item.*

On Monday night last at half past eleven o'clock, William Peacock, an old and respected citizen of this town, died at his residence on Fifth street, aged about forty-seven years. The death was unexpected, as Mr. Peacock on Saturday preceding was up town attending to his business, though for several months past he has been suffering from a complication of diseases. His death is supposed to have been produced by a suffusion of blood on the chest, caused by the rupture of a blood vessel in excessive vomiting.

Mr. Peacock came to this town from Lightstreet about fifteen years ago; and has since occupied the position of book keeper with McKelvy, Neal & Co., and with I. W McKelvy since the dissolution of that firm. He was President of the Mutual Building and Loan Association, one of the Managers of the Gas Company, and was identified with many other institutions and enterprises of the town. His funeral took place on Thursday morning at ten o'clock from his late residence. The services were conducted by the Odd Fellows, of which he was a member of high standing, the Knights Templar acting as an escort. A large concourse of citizens followed the remains to Rosement Cemetery where the burial took place.

A BOY'S LOGIC.

The boy at Sunday-school, when asked who made the beautiful surrounding hills, replied that he did not know, as his parents had only moved into town the day before. Equally sensible are those who persist in using the unwholesome, disgustingly-large, and drastic pills while Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, will, by their gentle, yet positive action upon the stomach and liver, speedily correct all indigestions and torpidity of the liver, thus permanently curing constipation.

READ WHAT PHYSICIANS SAY.

SAN LEANDRO, Cal., Jan. 6th, 1877.

DR. PIERCE:

Dear Sir—I have employed your Pleasant Purgative Pellets in my practice for the last four years. I now use no other alterative or cathartic medicines, in all chronic derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels. I know of nothing that equals them.

J. A. MILLER, M. D.

ALBIA, Iowa, July 10th, 1875.

DR. PIERCE:

Dear Sir—Your Pleasant Purgative Pellets are all you claim them to be. I also regard your Golden Medical Discovery, Favorite Prescription, and Sage's Catarrh Remedy, as very superior medicines.

W. B. COUSINS, M. D.

A POINT IN LAW VS. USURY.

We notice in the "Weekly Notes of Cases," Walter vs. Breisch, a case in usury carried up from the Common Pleas of Schuylkill county.

The undisputed facts of the case were as follows: In January, 1871, the defendant borrowed $2300 from the plaintiff, giving his judgment note as security, which was soon after entered up. On this judgment the defendant paid interest to the plaintiff at the rate of three per cent. a month until March, 1875. In the early part of 1875 the defendant paid $300 in reduction of the principal. On November 3, 1875, the parties entered into an amicable action to revive the judgment, in which the defendant confessed judgment of revival to the plaintiff for $2100. No interest was paid after the revival of the judgment.

April 1, 1878. The Court. There was sufficient evidence to show excessive usury intervening between the entry of the original judgment and its revival by amicable agreement. If the amicable revival were conclusive upon the defendant confessing the judgment, usury would seldom be reached. Hard creditors, aware of such law, would always make it a condition of giving time, that a judgment or warrant of attorney to confess it or to revive it should be given. This corrective power of the Court must be exercised to prevent the ruin of unfortunate debtors who are in merciless hands. This case is an apt illustration of the benign effect of the law against usury. The defendant in this case for several years paid interest at the rate of thirty-six per cent. per annum, the usury amounting to a larger sum than the original debt.

Order affirmed and appeal dismissed at the cost of the appellant.

Indorsed by the Medical Fraternity, popular in every circle, found everywhere, Glenn's Sulphur Soap is undoubtedly the most popular purifier, remedy for skin diseases and injuries, and complexional beautifier in America. Sold by all Druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown 50c.

May 17 4-w.

Babies ought to be well taken care of; their system does not allow the slightest neglect. If your Baby suffers from Colic or Bowel Disorders, procure a bottle of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup a simple but always reliable remedy. Only 25 cents.

CHURCH MUSIC.—The finest music provided by any church in the country is to be heard on Sundays and holidays at St. Francis Xaviers' in New York. Its organ and its choir are alike famous, and its services are crowded by both the religious and the critical. The credit of this suberb preeminence belongs to the organist, Professor Wm. Berge, music doctor, who but a little while ago, ruptured an artery in his arm and had to abandon his profession until cured by Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.

Dr. GILES,
451 Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

Trial size 25 cents.

"THE DANVILLE CHORISTERS.—We always appreciate home talent, and should have mentioned the performance of this troupe at the Opera House sooner, but the matter was neglected. It would be unfair to particularize any singer where all did so well. The programme was one of the best we have ever seen. We regret that there was not a larger audience, but the mass of our citizens are poor, and cannot afford to pay for even good music. We wish the "Choristers" success in the future.

LIVER IS KING.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of aliments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and Stomach. Simple bottles to try, 10 cents Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The courts have decided that if a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the post office or not. Also, action for fraud can be instituted against any person who regularly lifts a newspaper from the post office, whether directed to him or not, without an intention to pay for it—and removal, without notice to the publisher, is held to be *prima facie* evidence of fraud. The courts have also decided that postmasters failing to give *timely and legal notice* of papers lying dead in their office, are responsible for the subscription.—*Advocate.*

JAIL ESCAPE.—On last Tuesday evening an editor of this place took his wife, her female cousin, and his two children to the county jail, (the old one) to show them its curiosities. The polite female help admitted them behind the iron gate, and the party were shown the cells once occupied by Hester, Tully, and McHugh, the place and manner of their execution, and other interesting details. On attempting to get out it was discovered that the key was broken. There was no duplicate. Here was a dilemma. Three full grown ladies, two children, and an editor in a darksome jail at night with no chance to get a lamp in. Morg Drinker, the popular locksmith was sent for, but with malice prepense he couldn't be found to make a new key. The Sheriff was sent for and found at ——we forget the name of the Church—and he at once came to the rescue of the distressed man, and summoning a *posse comitatus*, unhinged the yard gate, and lifted out the imprisoned party. Was he not accessory to a wilful escape?

HAVE YOU READ MISS ALCOTT'S NEW STORY, "UNDER THE LILACS?"—This story rivals in interest Miss Alcott's first great success, "Little Women." The scene is laid in a fine old New England homestead and the neighboring country town, and the half dozen jolly boys and girls who form the chief characters are described, and their thousand pranks and scrapes detailed—in the author's best style. Two characters that will especially delight the readers are a runaway circus-boy and his wonderful trained dog "Sancho," who, for "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," almost rivals the "Heathen Chinee." "Under the Lilacs" was begun in St. Nicholas, Scribner's illustrated magazine for girls and boys, for November, 1877, and will be completed in October, 1878. The publishers offer the 12 numbers, from November, 1877, to October, 1878, containing "Under the Lilacs," complete, besides three shorter serials, and short stories, poems, pictures, rhymes, and jingles almost innumerable, for $2.50, or they can be had of any book-seller at the same rate.

The regular price of St. Nicholas is $3.00 a year, or 25 cents a number.

John G. Whittier says:—"It is little to say of St. Nicholas that it is the best Child's Periodical in the World."

The Christian Union says:—"It is a delightful magazine for children of all ages—from five to eighty-seven."

The New York Tribune says:—"St. Nicholas has reached a higher platform, and commands for this service wider resources in art and letters than any of its predecessors or contemporaries."

The London Academy says:—"We have no hesitation in saying that both in the letter press and the pictures this American magazine has no rival."

Scribner & Co., Publishers, N. Y.

THE TIDY HOUSEWIFE.—The careful tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See other column.

Body-Snatching in Ohio.

Cincinnati, O., May 31.—The body of Hon. John Scott Harrison, son of ex-President Harrison, was found in a dissecting room of the Ohio medical college to-day by the son of the deceased. It had been buried in the family vault at North Bend yesterday. There is considerable excitement over the discovery, and the janitor of college is under arrest.

When preparing the grave, it was found that the grave of August Devins, who died ten days ago, had been despoiled. Devins was a friend of the Harrisons, and the discovery caused them to be especially careful in preparing the grave of John Scott Harrison. It was strongly walled up, the body in a metalic casket, placed in, and a stone as heavy as sixteen men could handle put on it. The funeral over, Carter Harrison, a son of deceased, and George Eaton, a grandson, came to this city to search for the body of their friend Devins. Guided by a clue given by an item in the morning papers, they went to the Ohio medical college and in the dissecting room, a rope being drawn from the chute, a body was found attached to it. Mr. Harrison said; "This is not my friend; he was more wasted with consumption, while this is a stout man." Colonel Snell Baker, who was with him, suggested that he take a good look. A cloth over the face, the only covering about the body, was removed, when Carter Harrison trembled and turned pale, saying, "Great God! it's father." The body was not mutilated, but the whiskers were cut off and the jugular vein cut and blood let out. The body was taken to an undertaker and prepared for burial.

Judge Henry P. Ross, of Montgomery county, has decided that his court will not consider remonstrances against the issuance of hotel and tavern license where the remonstrances merely aver the same to be unnecessary and contain no charges against the person or character of the applicants or the conduct of the hotel, inn or tavern; but that in such cases licenses shall issue, and a rule be granted to show cause why the license shall be revoked. Rules to show cause why all the hotel licenses in Norristown shall not be revoked have been granted by the court.

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IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF MEDICINE,

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and lung disorders of children, make it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, Physicians use the Cherry Pectoral extensively in their practice, and Clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Marriages.

GIRTON—WHEELER.—At the bride's residence in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday evening the 28th ult., by Rev. D. J. Waller, Mr. D. K. Girton to Miss P. Wheeler, both of Bloomsburg.

GROVER—SNYDER.—On the 31st inst., by Rev John Guss, at the residence of Elias Snyder, near Numidia, Mr. Wm. E Grover of Freeland, Luzerne county, to Miss Linda J. Snyder, of Numidia, Columbia county.

BREDBENNER—COLE.—At the Reformed parsonage in Catawissa on the 1st inst., Mr. Samuel B. Bredbenner to Miss Cole, both of Columbia county.

Deaths.

BATES.—On the 23d ult., at the residence of her father, Mr. A. D. Guild, near Bloomsburg, Mrs. Retty I. Bates, wife of P. M. Bates of Shamokin.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.05
Rye "	.70
Corn, new, "	.50
Oats, "	.30
Flour per barrel	7.00
Cloverseed	
Flaxseed	1.30
Butter	.18
Eggs	.12
Tallow	.07
Potatoes	.40
Dried Apples	.6
Hams	.11
Sides & Shoulders	.07
Lard per pound	.06
Hay per ton	10.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy seed	2.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 2.80 per Ton
No. 5 " "	3.75 "
No. 6 " "	$ 3.00 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 3.00 "
" Bituminous "	$4 75 "

Business Notices

"The Dollar of our Daddies" or the green back will buy the best Ready-made Clothing at Lowenberg's.

New stock of Fans and Parasols at Lutz & Sloan's.

Call at McKinneys for Shoes.

Bargains in Ribbon's at Clark & Wolf's.

For a Suit of Clothes made up in city style go to Lowenberg's.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Ladies' Shoes at Clark & Wolf's.

Admission free at McKinney's.

Summer Hats! Summer Hats!
Just received
A full stock of Straw Goods for Men and Boys at Lowenberg's.

More Trimming Silks and Buttons just received at Lutz & Sloan's.

Just in a new line of ladies' Dress Linens at Clark & Wolf's.

White Vests, White Vests,
Linen Vests,
Dusters, Ulsters and Alpaca coats just received at Lowenberg's.

New Sash Ribbons at Clark & Wolf's.

More new Dress Goods just received at Lutz & Sloan's.

When you want a Nice Suit
For Summer wear
go to Lowenberg's.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

The display of Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, &c., at P. S. Bates' is said by all to be the choicest to be seen in Bloomsburg. Repairing is done by him in the best manner and at the lowest possible rates.

Sole Leather, French Calf and Kid Skins at J. Schuyler & Son.

Cadman says he sells he sells Furniture at the lowest rates, and has a large assortment always on hand.

Dress Goods cheap at Clark & Wolf's.

Cadman always keeps on hand all kinds of PICTURE FRAMES.

Go to Peter Billmyer's Centre street for the celebrated Hill Carter & Co's flour Mendenhall's best. Wholesale and retail. 200 barrels will be received first of next week. You can buy in large or small quantities from him at the same rates as though purchased direct from the manufacturers. This flour has a high reputation here, and will be in great demand.

May 7, 2w.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

Crampton's Palm Soap is the best laundry soap in this or any other market. For sale by Jacob H. Maize. may 18-3w

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Try it—Buy it
Palm—Palm—Palm Soap
At Jacob H. Maize's—at Jacob H. Maize's. may 8-18w

P. S. Bates makes a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, or anything else in his line of business. He always insures a first-class job and is prompt with his work.

Crampton Brother's Palm soap at Jacob H. Maize's. It is the best. Try it. may 8-18w

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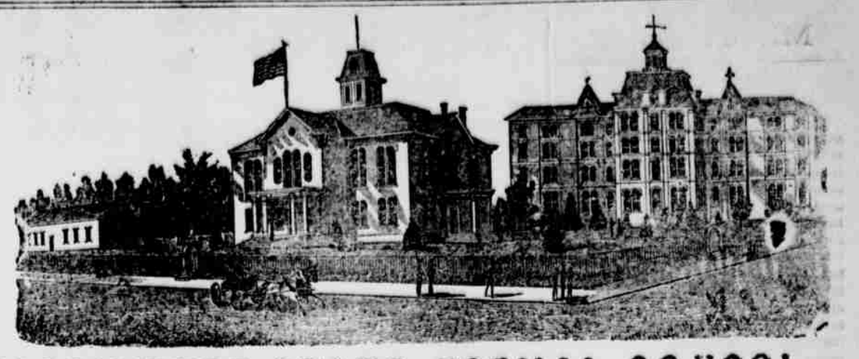

BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.

Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.

The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, as the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
Sept. 8, '76.

Treasurer's Sale of Unseated Lands in Columbia County, Pa.

By virtue of sundry acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relating to the sale of seated and unseated lands in the County of Columbia etc. for taxes due and unpaid, I will offer at public sale at the Court House in the Town of Bloomsburg on the second

MONDAY OF JUNE A. D. 1878,

At 10 o'clock a. m., the following described pieces of land, or such part thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of taxes due and unpaid against the same, and continue the same from day to day as the same may be found necessary.

TERMS OF SALE

The amount of taxes and costs must be paid when the land is struck off, or the sale may be avoided and the property put up and resold.

UNSEATED LANDS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, 1878.

No. Acres.	Warrantee or owners	Twp.	Taxes.
340	Ames, Isbell & Losee	Beaver	155 73
83	Brockway C H	do	4 22
1 lots	Beaver Jesse	do	9 42
1 do	do Charles	do	80
3 do	Boyer T S	do	2 84
3 do	Barnes C R	do	2 34
3 do	Butz & Unger	do	
400	Columbia coal & iron co	do	22 95
400	do do do	do	22 95
400	do do do	do	22 95
200	do do do	do	18 90
400	do do do	do	20 79
1 lot	Carrow Morris	do	1 46
1 do	do do	do	41
3 do	Charles Simon Jr	do	4 03
180	Davis Isaac est bal	do	11 32
81	Fry Geo W	do	3 80
100	Frick B P	do	8 64
3 lots	Flanagan A	do	4 49
3 do	Fry S W	do	2 42
209	Graff John	do	42 45
3 lots	Gearheart W m	do	5 75
50	Hosta Jacob	do	5 40
60	Hauck Jonathan	do	12 15
75	Hinderliter Jacob & S	do	9 11
68	Hosta Chas & John	do	5 73
100	" "	do	8 40
3 lots	Harner & Chester	do	2 87
3 "	Hoffman S C	do	4 03
3 "	Hunt G W	do	2 42
3 "	Hudly Joseph	do	2 94
3 "	Harner & Chester	do	1 22
3 "	Keiser Frank	do	1 22
3 "	Klein A	do	1 46
3 "	Larence W K	do	8 75
3 "	Lewis Frank	do	1 62
40	Longberger Nath	do	2 16
70	Morris Daniel	do	5 66
100	Mann & Boat	do	4 50
100	Noyer Geo	do	21 70
140	Nungesser

Miscellaneous.

Wastes on the Farm.

The greatest waste on the farm is in the not using of our brain; the greatest because at the bottom of all other wastes. A little thinking often saves much labor. After accomplishing any piece of work, the most of us can look back and see how we could have improved on it if we had but thought. As we review our crops of this year, we see how they could have been easily increased had we only thought. The ditch dug through our meadows was not done in the most economical way. We dug too deeply at first, and did not allow for the settling of the land; hence a waste of labor. We omitted buying an implement that would have saved nearly its cost in one year's use, until we have spent much time in trying to accomplish our work without it. Here we have another waste. We carry a water pipe too near the surface to save the expense of digging a trench of safe depth, and the winters' frost necessitates a replacement of the pipe and an additional digging. Certainly a waste here. We allow the weeds to grow on one piece of the land not thinking to what proportions they would grow by the time the crops were too far advanced to admit the hoe. A waste here which might have been obviated. And soon, wastes little and big everywhere, all rising from our not thinking sufficiently—waste, because not necessary and easily obviated. We omit the ordinary wastes from neglect, from laziness, from want of appreciation for cleanliness and thoroughness; the wastes from our stock, from our manure heap, from our household. Verily, a little thought will save to the farmer much; and the saving through this means, even on a small farm will represent the interest on a considerable capital. The wastes arising from ignorance can very readily be diminished, and are in a large part inexcusable; those arising from carelessness are not deserving of sympathy. The farmer, as well as the business man, must use business principals to secure the largest success, and the one should be as careful of the outgoes as the other.—*Scientific Farmer.*

Discovery of Antiquities.

Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, whose name is so closely connected with Assyrian explorations, has found time to rescue from the oblivion of battlefields in Turkish Armenia a series of most interesting antiquities. These have just arrived at the British Museum. The objects are: bronze architectural ornaments forming portions of the decoration of some royal palace of the Armenian monarch, and as they are the sole relics of the art of that ancient kingdom at present discovered, they will be much increased in value, and worthy the consideration of all students of Assyrian and Asiatic art.

The first object, and the most interesting from an artistic point of view, is the bronze model of a winged bull. This figure is about eight inches in height and six inches in length, and is modelled in an extremely fine bronze, containing a large proportion of copper, and is in very good preservation. The whole of the hind quarters and the forelegs and breast are those of a bull, while the head is that of a human being, with the torso and arms complete. The head of the figure has the hair plaited and dressed in the conventional style of Assyria, but the face is missing. This at first appears strange, but an examination of the vacant space shows that the face of the figure was that of a human being, and was probably made of gold cemented to the bronze by a layer of bitumen. The figure, unlike the majority of the winged and human-headed bulls from Kovunjik and Nimroud, has arms, which are folded across the breasts, with his hands clasped. The whole of this figure has been most richly decorated with gold, and the feather of the wings and the horns of the head inlaid with ivory. On the head of this figure as a species of adjunct to the horned cap which adorns it, is an ornamental pedastal of a small column which rested on the figure, and which supported some light superstructure. Round the arms of the figure are a pair of bracelets ornamented with a square pattern resembling the Greek ornaments.

The next object of importance in the collection is a bronze figure of a bull *couchant*, which, unlike the figure just described, is entirely animal in its character, and is minutely accurate in the production of the animal form. It stands about 4 inches high, and is about 4½ inches in length. The head has the single pair of horns of the bull; but the face in this example is also missing. The minute accuracy in the modelling of the feet and hoofs of this animal, as well as the ears and horns, shows that the artist was a more attentive student of nature than were his Assyrian neighbors.

The next object of interest in the collection is a bronze foot of an altar which is of most massive and well-designed workmanship, and which represents the conventional form of the paw of a lion. The upper portion is decorated with a panel on which is the winged circle, a decoration common to both Assyria and Egypt. The upper portion of this fragment has been richly decorated with inlaid ivory and embossed ornaments on the bronze. It is about seven inches in height and about 4 inches in breadth, and the material is of a most solid nature.

The question arises as to the date, which we are fortunately enabled to solve by means of an inscription on one of the fragments. This inscription bears the name of a monarch named Argistis, and a dedication to the god Haldis, the chief diety of the Armenian Pantheon. In the reign of the Assyrian King, Shalmanesar III. (B. C. 850), the kingdom of Mannaior Van, to the northeast of Assyria began to be a powerful opponent of the Assyrian rule, and wars were waged between the Minneans and the Assyrians. It was at this period that the Minneans adopted the cuneiform mode of writing, and as Nimroud was then the Assyrian capital, they copied the heavy style of art of that period. But the kingdom of Van came into most direct contact with Assyria during the reigns of Sargno (B. C. 721) and his successors; and Sargon gives among his opponents the king whose name is found on one of Mr. Layard's bronze's, and we may therefore place him about B. C. 715.

The city of Van, from which Mr. Layard obtained these antiquities, is one of very ancient date, having certainly been in existence as early as the tenth century before the Christian era. The close connection between its foundation and Assyria is borne out by the local legend, which attributes its foundation to the Queen Semiramis, from whom it derived an ancient title of Schamiramfard. Here the Assyrian Queen was said to have founded a place with luxurious gardens and streams. Here she spent the summer months among the cool and pleasant hills on the banks of Lake Van, returning to Nineveh in the winter.

Miscellaneous.

Some Munchausen Stories.

Scribner for June contains a paper entitled 'Lying as a Fine Art: and the claims of the Rev. Samuel Peters as an Artist,' by W. L. Kingsley, editor of *The New Englander*. According to Mr. Kingsley, Peter's 'History of Connecticut,' published in 1771, is in a great measure the source of the famous libels on Connecticut in the matter of the Blue Laws. How worthy this author is of belief may be inferred from the following stories told in the History as sober truth:

'One night in July, 1758, the frogs of an artificial pond three miles square and about five from Windham, finding the water dried up, left the place in a body, and marched—or rather hopped—toward Winnomantic River. They were under the necessity of taking the road and going through the town, which they entered about midnight. The bull-frogs were the leaders, and the pipers followed without number. They filled the road forty yards wide for four miles in length, and were for several hours in passing through the town unusualy clamorous. The inhabitants were equally perplexed and frightened; some expected to find an army of French and Indians, and others feared an earthquake and dissolution of nature. The consternation was universal. Old and young male and female, fled naked from their beds with worse shriekings than those of the frogs. The event was fatal to several women. The men, after a flight of half a mile, in which they met with broken shins, finding no enemies in pursuit of them, made a halt and summoned resolution enough to venture back to their wives and children, when they distinctly heard from the enemy's camp these words: 'Wight, Hilderkin, Lyer, Tete.' This last they thought meant *treaty*; and, plucking up courage, they sent a triumvirate to capitulate with the supposed French and Indians. These three men approached in their shirts, and begged to speak with the general; but it being dark and no answer given, they were sorely agitated for some time betwixt hope and fear; however, they discovered that the dreaded inimical army was an army of thirsty frogs, going to the river for a little water.'

These stories are thrown into the shade by the famous account of Bellows Falls, in the Connecticut River.

'Two hundred miles from Long Island Sound is a narrow of five yards only, formed by two shelving mountains of solid rock, whose tops intercept the clouds. Through this chasm are compelled to pass all the waters which, in the time of the floods, bury the northern country. At the upper cohos the river spreads twenty-four miles wide, and for five or six weeks ships of war might sail over lands that afterward produce the greatest crops of hay and grain in America. People who can bear the sight, the groans, the tremblings and surly motion of the water, trees, and ice, through this awful passage view with astonishment one of the greatest phenomena in nature. Here water is consolidated without frost, by pressure, by swiftness, between the pinching, sturdy rocks to such a degree of induration that an iron crow cannot be forced into it. Here, iron, lead and cork have one common weight; and here, steady as time and harder than marble, the stream passes, irresistible, if not swift as lightning. The electric fire rends trees in pieces with no greater ease than does this mighty water. The passage is about 400 yards in length, and of a zigzag form with obtuse corners.'

A Romantic Murder.

The novelist who is looking for the plot of a first class sensational story will find in a letter from Georgia the history of a romance in real life, a parallel to which can scarcely be found outside the pages of fiction. That it should have occurred in this evening of a century of railroads and telegraph lines and newspapers is, perhaps, the most singular part of the whole affair. The scene is laid in Pickens county, Georgia. First we have the pretty, popular, impetuous daughter of a respectable citizen running the usual career of country belles, winding up as it properly should in matrimony to a young fellow of her own class, upon whom the bonds of wedlock appear to have hung very lightly.—During the Christmas season of 1877 his attentions to a lady so enraged the young wife that she stabbed her to death in a country ball-room. Around this wife, thus become a murderess, the husband, his father and brethren formed a bodyguard and fought their way out of the building where the tragedy was enacted. With a loyalty and devotion to the guilty woman rarely witnessed in these prosaic days they resolved that she should not be surrendered to the officers of the law, and in a few days, armed and equipped, they moved from Pickens county, no one daring to oppose their progress. In a short time they disappeared and the sad event was gradually dying out of the memories of all save the friends of the murdered woman. Recently however, the fugitives were heard from in North Carolina, and a party was organized to effect their capture. A long chase, a desperate resistance, an attempted rescue and two prison cells for husband and wife and a baby child are thus far the completed chapters of this Georgia romance. A case in which so many of the darker as well as the better qualities of human nature are so curiously blended seldom finds its way into the news columns of the daily journals.—*New York Herald.*

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apr19, '78-1y* R & W

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor appointed on exceptions to final account of H. W. Vanderslice, Administrator of J. H. Vanderslice, deceased, with power to make distribution, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the town of Bloomsburg on Saturday, June 22, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims are requested to present the same before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share.

F. P. BILLMEYER, Auditor.

may 24 1878-4w

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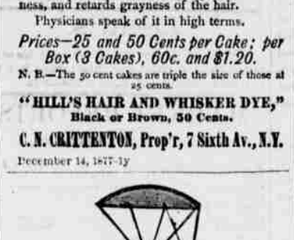

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sep. 28, '77-tf

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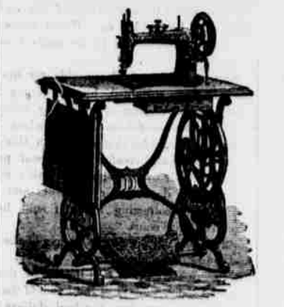

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RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

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For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 7,20 and 7,56 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,28 9,04 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUND